

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 23. 1864.

NO. 374.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
uscript, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1862.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000.00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... \$60,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by
the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the
safe of the Company)..... \$50,327.42
Loans secured by deed of trust, first
lien on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the
amount of loan, per schedule an-
nounced..... 42,500.00
Short time loans in city of St. Louis,
on undoubted personal security,
eight percent interest..... 6,229.66
Stock bonds secured in part by real
estate, part by personal security,
subject to call of Board of Di-
rectors on 60 days notice..... 40,000.00
Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest..... 110,001.98
Premium and other notes, bearing
six per cent. interest..... 21,151.12
Amounts due from agents and in
course of transmission from them,
and for policies recently issued
and not yet paid..... 9,035.64

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors.....	none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due.....	none.
3d. " " " due.....	none.
4th. Losses unadjusted.....	none.
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—policy, \$3,000.00 plus \$100.00.....	7,000.
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or li- abilities except the liabilities on policies in force, as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate.....	2,152,800.00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of
violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000
on two counts, one being because of the party
having been killed in an unlawful rencontre.
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having
died with *deterior tenebris*. Both cases waiting
judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel WILLI, President, and William T. Seby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-
of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-
umbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said loans, and that the above
described investments, nor any part thereof,
are made for the benefit of any individual
exercising authority in the management of said
Company, nor for any other person or persons
whatever; and that they are the above described
officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary
Public in and for said city and county of St.
Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May,
1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and
for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the ju-
rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date
thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and
county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis-
ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am well
acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my official seal this
16th day of May, 1864.

A. O. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereeto set
{ L. S. } my hand and affixed my official seal, the
day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ALBERT G.
Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1858; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand
day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., June 8, 1864.—tw—829.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-
eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC]—NO. 148.]

[Continued.]

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 124. And be it further enacted, That any
person having in charge or trust, as
administrators, executors, or trustees, any lega-
cies or distributive shares arising from personal
property, where the whole amount of such per-
sonal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the
sum of one thousand dollars in actual value, pass-
ing, after the passage of this act, from any per-
son possessed of such property, either by will or
by the intestate laws of any State or Territory,
or any personal property or interest therein,
transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift,
or any intended to take effect in possession or
enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bar-
gainer, to any person or persons, or to any body
or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or other-
wise, shall be held to include persons, body corporate,
company or association.

Sec. 127. And be it further enacted, That every
past or future disposition of real estate by will,
deeds, or laws of descent, by reason whereof any
person shall become beneficially entitled, in
possession or expectancy, to any real estate, or
the income thereof, upon the death of any per-
son dying after the passage of this act, shall be
deemed to confer, on the person entitled
to any such disposition, the title of predeces-
sor, and the term "predecessor" shall denote the
person so entitled, and the term "successor" shall
denote the grantor, testator, ancestor, or other
person from whom the interest of the successor
has been or shall be derived.

Sec. 128. And be it further enacted, That where
any real estate shall, as or after the passing of
this act, be subject to any charge, estate or inter-
est, determinable by the death of any person,
or at any period ascertainable only by refer-
ence to death, the increase of benefit accruing to any
person upon the extinction or determination of
such charge, estate, or interest, shall be deemed
to be a succession according to the person then
entitled, beneficially, to the real estate or the in-
come thereof.

Sec. 129. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or
lineal ancestor, brother or sister of the person
who died possessed, as aforesaid, at the rate of one dollar
for each and every hundred dollars of the clear
value of such interest in such property.

Sec. 130. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
a brother or sister of the person who died posses-
sed, as aforesaid, at the rate of four dollars for each
and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 131. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
a brother or sister of the father or mother, or
a descendant of a brother or sister of the father
or mother, of the person who died possessed, as
aforesaid, at the rate of four dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 132. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 133. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 134. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 135. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 136. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 137. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 138. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 139. And be it further enacted, That where
any person or persons entitled to any beneficial
interest in such property shall be a descendant of
an other person or persons, or shall be entitled
to any beneficial interest in such property by
survivorship, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector
of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of six dollars for each and
every hundred dollars of the clear value of such
interest.

Sec. 140. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allow-
ance shall be made in respect of any contingent
incumbrance or charge, but if the event of such
incumbrance taking effect as aforesaid, burdened
on the interest of the successor, he shall be entitled
to a return of a proportionate amount of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the incumbrance when taking effect.

Sec. 141. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 142. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 143. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 144. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 145. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 146. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 147. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 148. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 149. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 150. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 151. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 152. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be
entitled to a return of so much of the duty paid
by him in respect of the amount or value
of the real estate when taking effect.

Sec. 153. And be it further enacted, That in
estimating the value of a succession no allowance
shall be made in respect of any contingency upon
the happening of which the real estate may
pass to some other person; but in the event of such
contingency taking effect as aforesaid, the interest
of the successor shall be defeated, and he shall be

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Chicago Convention—Platform.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:
[Concluded.]

So much for the second. Now for the third resolution:

"Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States, in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution. The repetition of such acts, on the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and be resisted with all the means and power under our control."

Here we have a direct and specific charge against the Administration, of its having violated the Constitution. Elections have been interfered with in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware! How interfered with? At certain times, when rebels in arms were threatening to over run, (and did over run a portion of them,) and to put them in the so-called Southern Confederacy, certain persons in their interest wished to get hold of the civil powers of those States, in order to thwart the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The Administration did take decided measures to thwart their treasonable designs, and prevented some persons from running for office, in some of these States, who were known to be disloyal. This is the whole head and front of the offending. Of course, such action is offensive to all sympathizers with the rebellion. We have not yet seen one who relished such doings. And why? Because it lessened the influence of their "Southern brethren!" And the fact is, a great deal of this fuss about interfering with elections is mere invention, and has but little foundation in fact. Whenever soldiers have been at, or near the polls, on the occasion of any election, it has been for no other purpose than to preserve law and order, and to make rebels and their sympathizers peaceable. It has not been to violate law; but to enforce law.

But, it is supposed, that the Convention wanted some pretext to make a bold threat, in order to scare the Government for the future! How, lamb-like and peaceable! If the Government should hereafter interfere at an election, to preserve law and order, these lamb-like patriots and peace men, threat to fight! The lamb seems to be trying to wear a lion's skin! There is no danger, however. The Administration will do its duty, even if the lamb does appear in a lion's skin.

Those who would submit to rebels in arms, may occasionally make a considerable noise; but they are not likely to do much harm by fighting; for those who threaten loudest are generally least likely to prove dangerous.

The fourth resolution is in substance the same as the second. It only repeats, in other terms, with some additions, general charges of usurpation and tyranny, on the part of the Administration. It is evident, from its language and spirit, that the Convention regarded all the war powers exercised by the Administration, since the advent of the rebellion, as being unconstitutional, and, therefore, flagrant usurpations. Those who had most to do in framing the platform, took the ground at the start, that the President had no power to call out seventy-five thousand men, or any other number, to suppress insurrection and rebellion, though the insurgents had bombarded and taken Fort Sumter, and were threatening the Capital with a large army. Of course, they regard every step taking since, with that view, as being unconstitutional. This is certainly the ground of Vallandigham, Pendleton, and all that class of Democrats. Taking this view, we have no difficulty in interpreting these general charges of tyranny and usurpation, which are such undefined and flippant phrases in the mouths of all the devotees of the Chicago party. Our armies in the field are instruments of tyranny and usurpation; and every battle that has been fought, and every act done to supply and to support them, are usurpations, and are cruel and inhuman! The rebels ought to be let alone, that they may enjoy their State rights in peace; and every effort of a contrary nature and tendency, is usurpation and tyranny!

I will now turn your attention to the fifth resolution.

"Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity."

Another little morsel to catch the popular breeze! The soldiers have fathers, mothers, wives, children, brothers, sisters, and all other degrees of relation, at home; and they must be impressed with the idea that the Administration is disregarding the sufferings of such of their connections as may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. But what good will the charge do, unless they can prove it? They expect some to believe it, though untrue. A falsehood believed, is the same as truth, in an excited political campaign. I venture the assertion, that no Government has been more careful for their wounded and prisoners in a war of such magnitude as ours. It takes good care of rebel prisoners. If our prisoners, in the hands of the enemy, are suffering, it is because of the ill-treatment and inhumanity of the rebels. So soon as they can be exchanged, of course it will be done. Why then did not the convention complain of the rebels, for the inhuman treatment? It had too much charity for its Democratic brethren; nothing against the rebels; all against the Administration!

This little bid for popularity with the soldiers, and their relations and friends, will not prove a very profitable investment. With one breath they are called "Lincoln's hirelings"; with another, Lincoln is denounced because the rebels do not treat their prisoners with humanity! This is very nearly the character of all the charges of tyranny, usurpation, inhumanity.

One more resolution closes the list; and it is the boldest strike yet, for a few votes. Read it very carefully.

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been on the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our obtaining power, will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness, that no brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned."

Lincoln's hirelings! Instruments of despotism! Did they any where congratulate you, and your brave officers, for your efforts in crushing the rebellion? Put on your glasses, and closely inspect the whole proceedings of the convention. If you can find any thing that ever looks in that direction, it has wholly escaped my vision. In what way are they going to manifest their "protection, regard and kindness"? Do they mean, that they will not let their old friend,

Jeff Davis kill you, or take you prisoners, after the coveted armistice; but that they will procure you a safe conduct out of the rebel territory to your homes, where you can sit down at leisure, and blush with shame, for a ruined and degraded country?

This is probably their meaning; for the most of them have been long endeavoring to withhold men and money to support the soldiers in the field: a poor way to afford protection, and to pour out the milk of human kindness for the way-worn and suffering soldier! And they talk about their fighting under the flag of their country! This is more than the convention could venture in their deliberations; for we are told that no such thing could be seen about the place of meeting; and that the good old "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the band and was received in dead silence, while "Dixie," was received with shouts of applause!

I have now given the platform a hasty and imperfect notice. It is clear, in every part of it, that the convention attempted to ignore, and to keep out of view, the rebellion, in all of its aspects, tendencies enormous, and future consequences. They have made a bold attempt to conceal all of their leading principles. The platform is as silent as death, upon all the leading principles and objects which we hear discussed in different forms, and in different ways, by their press, stump orators, and in private conversation. They had to do with the present. Like the scuttle fish, they stirred up the mud, in order to escape a detection of their real intentions. Their great object is to get power, by any and every means. The Administration and its supporters, without respect to former party affiliations, constitute the great Union party, and are for men and means, and for every necessary appliance and measure, to effectually crush out the rebellion; and to restore law, and order on a firm and lasting basis. All the able officers, and the soldiers, are with them heart and hand. These so-called Democrats are for anything and everything, in opposition to the Administration. The great mass of the party are for peace on any terms; but a majority of the leaders, knowing the strength of the loyal Union sentiment, are endeavoring to put a gloss of war and Union over their proceedings, in order to conceal their deformity from those of their adherents who are not yet willing to swallow the whole dose. Though the platform can mean nothing else, but *peace at all events*, yet they attempt to put upon it a General who has no civil qualifications, of which the public yet has any information, who talks in silk gloves about Union, war and rebellion; and who is far more distinguished for what he has never done than for what he ever did. He has never displayed any great decision or force of character, or any qualifications as a statesman. If elected, we have every reason to believe, that he will be completely in the hands of the leaders of the party who will regard his triumph as an endorsement of their peace policy. And to make the matter clearer, they nominated a candidate for the Vice Presidency who has never voted a man or a dollar to suppress the rebellion; but who has always been a thorough peace advocate. Under such circumstances, how else could they regard it?

All the great leaders and Generals in the Union and war party, are for Mr. Lincoln, and for crushing the rebellion at once, and by force of arms. When the rebels in arms consent to submit to lawful authority, they can return to-morrow if they choose. But nothing short of their return to allegiance can be accepted by the Administration, or the Union party. This accomplished, and the future will be secure. We will then be safe from war, because the Government will be firm and stable. It will have demonstrated its energy in sustaining itself against a terrible and malignant rebellion. It will be fully established as one of the greatest nations in the world. This should be gratifying to every patriot. And is it not worth fighting for? Is it not worth all the treasure which may be expended? Is it not an object to be desired, by every lover of genuine peace and liberty?

Now is the time for action,—manly, vigorous, determined action. The rebellion is in its last agonies. Our armies are rapidly breaking its military power. Its men are exhausted,—its means are exhausted. The mass of the people are exhausted, and are getting tired of the conflict. When we conquer the leaders, and crush them out, the difficulty will be conquered. We will not hear much more about coercion. The people will go home and remain quiet,—much wiser by the conflict. The terms of course, will be settled on the basis of the Constitution, and of Republican liberty. The organizing and destructive doctrine of State Rights,—the father of nullification, Secession and rebellion,—will be forever settled; but settled on a principle of justice and equality to all the States, and according to the views of all our wisest statesmen. The Union thus secured, will stand upon a foundation as strong as the eternal hills, and will not be liable to be severed by every clique of demagogues who may choose to assemble, without the consent of a majority of the people of any State, and endeavor to separate it from the parent country, by a mere paper manifesto.

About our candidates we need say nothing. Mr. Lincoln has served in Congress, is an able lawyer, and has had over three years experience as President of the Union. He is also honest and trustworthy,—deemed and esteemed. Mr. Johnson is an able statesman, has been Governor of Tennessee, and an able Senator in Congress from that State, and, in the Senate hall of the Union, denounces the traitors, with Jeff. Davis at their head, when they had the audacity to abandon their seats to become open traitors. Futher, they are both self-made men,—are not of the aristocracy; but belong to, and sympathize with, the great mass of the people. With such men as standard bearers, and with such a cause, we must win.

UNION FOREVER.

Interesting Letters from Gen. Sherman.

We commend the following correspondence to our readers. Gen. Sherman fully, and we think explicitly and satisfactorily, explains and justifies his determination to remove the non-combatants from Atlanta:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 11, 1864.

SIR: The undersigned, Mayor and two members of Council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city to express their wants and wishes, ask leave, most earnestly but respectfully to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta. At first view it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss, but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of many of the people, and heard the statements as to the inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount

of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heart-rending.

Many poor women are in an advanced state of pregnancy, others having young children, whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners, or dead. Some says: "I have such a one sick at my house; who will wait on them when I am gone?" Others say: "What are we to do; we have no houses to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives, or friends to go to?" Another says: "I will try and take this or that article of property; but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them: "Gen. Sherman will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and then Gen. Hood will take it thence on; and they will reply to that: "But I want to leave the railroad at such a place, and cannot get conveyance from thence on."

I have now given the platform a hasty and imperfect notice. It is clear, in every part of it, that the convention attempted to ignore, and to keep out of view, the rebellion, in all of its aspects, tendencies enormous, and future consequences. They have made a bold attempt to conceal all of their leading principles. The platform is as silent as death, upon all the leading principles and objects which we hear discussed in different forms, and in different ways, by their press, stump orators, and in private conversation. They had to do with the present. Like the scuttle fish, they stirred up the mud, in order to escape a detection of their real intentions. Their great object is to get power, by any and every means. The Administration and its supporters, without respect to former party affiliations, constitute the great Union party, and are for men and means, and for every necessary appliance and measure, to effectually crush out the rebellion; and to restore law, and order on a firm and lasting basis. All the able officers, and the soldiers, are with them heart and hand. These so-called Democrats are for anything and everything, in opposition to the Administration. The great mass of the party are for peace on any terms; but a majority of the leaders, knowing the strength of the loyal Union sentiment, are endeavoring to put a gloss of war and Union over their proceedings, in order to conceal their deformity from those of their adherents who are not yet willing to swallow the whole dose.

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woes, the horror, and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration. We know your mind and time are continually occupied with the duties of your command, which almost detains us from asking your attention to this matter, but thought it might be that you had not considered the subject in all of its awful consequences, and that, on reflection, you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely not in the United States. And what has this helpless people done that they should be driven from their homes to wander as strangers, outcasts, and exiles, and to sub-sist on charity?

We do not know as yet the number of people still here. Of those who are here, a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we must earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor.

E. E. RAWSON, } Councilmen.

S. C. WELLS,

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned, by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have *Peace*, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned, by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have *Peace*, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into war—dark and cruel war—which will dare and badger us to battle, insulted us, and seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, and seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians.

Long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, you tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your pirates to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to marines, but not to me who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time and He will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General

Erin B. Wade, A. D. C.

Sept. 12, 1864.—w.t.s.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

S H R Y O C K & R E A

H AVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairs executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864.—335-3m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY COUNTY, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Sept. 13, 1864.—w.t.s.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

V. KALTENBRUN

H AS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON's Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, for the very liberal damage he has sustained, and pledges himself to give satisfaction to those who have honored him with their patronage.

He especially solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864.—352-6m.

WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.

A can find employment, by applying at this office.

1f.—\$46.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 8th day of August, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANCIS. He is about 24 years old, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Alon Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C.

September 5, 1864.—w.t.s.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself SHERMAN. He is about 26 years old, and black complexion. He is supposed to belong to John S. C. Frankfort, of Franklin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAKE, Jailer F. C.

Aug. 17,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.

CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—**LUCIEN ANDERSON.**

Second District—**J. M. SHACKELDORD.**

Third District—**J. H. LOWRY.**

Fourth District—**R. L. WINTERSMITH.**

Fifth District—**JAMES SPEED.**

Sixth District—**J. P. JACKSON.**

Seventh District—**CHARLES EGINTON.**

Eighth District—**M. L. RICHARDSON.**

Ninth District—**GEORGE M. THOMAS.**

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Letters of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks or favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

The draft is progressing quietly in the various States. In Washington city both of the President's private Secretaries, Messrs. Hay and Nicholay, were drafted on the 20th September.

Hon. George H. Williams, an unconditional Union Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Oregon. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Advices from Mobile state that the rebel General Page, late commander of Fort Morgan, is to be tried at that for destroying munitions of war after he had lowered his flag. The offence is punishable with death.

Afraid of Discussion.

The anti-Union Democracy got possession of the Court House of Scott county, on the 19th September, under pretense of holding a ratification meeting; and would not divide time with Mr. Eginton and Dr. Breckinridge. They were afraid of meeting the Union speakers!

Phil. Sheridan has given the Southern Democracy a terrible jolt under the fifth rib, and no doubt killed and wounded many of the brethren of the Chicagoites. Poor Phil! He will be awfully abused by the anti-Union orator who, on Monday last, so loudly denounced Grant, Sherman, &c., for gaining victories over the Southern Democracy!

Burges, the man who has been in confinement at Indianapolis for some days past, on suspicion of being the guerrilla Quantrell, has been released. A committee was sent from Kansas to identify him, and take him to the scenes of his depredations should he prove to be the leader of the raid on Lawrence. The deputations, on seeing him, were satisfied.

The Louisville Journal and other anti Union Democratic papers are publishing a recent letter from Mr. H. M. Watterson, of Tennessee, to his brother anti-Union Democrat Richardson, of Illinois. Watterson was one of the original Tennessee traitors, and his addressee as a candidate for the rebel Congress teamed with the rankest treason. He has never recanted his treason, and is still fellow with the anti-Union Democracy.

It was rather doubtful whether the speakers at the McClellan meeting here, on last Monday, were talking for McClellan or Jeff. Davis. At any rate, the Jeff. Davis fever was so high that a number of persons who were McClellan men before the meeting, repudiated the whole affair, after hearing the speeches. One man, however, who got drunk, was true to his faith—for he went home after the meeting at night shouting at the top of his voice: "Hurrah for McClellan and Jeff. Davis!" He thought the meeting and speaking for the mutual benefit of Mack and Jeff. He was about right.

Correspondents with the army of the Potomac, writing to Eastern papers say that the news of in the army of the Potomac says the news of McClellan's nomination created no enthusiasm among the soldiers, and only a few officers of some of the New York regiments evinced any satisfaction. The rebels, on the other hand, who were very anxious to know what the Chicago Convention was doing, when they learned the results of its deliberations, sprang suddenly upon their works, almost along their entire line of twelve miles, and gave three cheers for McClellan. Our men were perfectly thunder-struck, but in a moment or two also sprang upon their works and gave three cheers for Lincoln. While the cheering was going on, no firing of any kind was done; each side was too much engaged cheering their favorite. This affair has made thousands of votes for Mr. Lincoln.

The Louisville Journal now and in 1863.

The Louisville Union Press of the 21st September contains a letter from a correspondent at Hopkinsville, in reference to the Chicago nominees and their supporters in Kentucky. We make the subjoined extract, and would invite the particular attention of our readers to the article from the Louisville Journal of 1863, embodied in the extract,—keeping in mind while they read it, that the Journal has now deserted the Union party and taken its stand upon the Wickliffe-Harney platform:

Lt. Col. J. T. Bramlette, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, called upon us on Tuesday. He is just from the front in Georgia. His regiment is ordered to Lexington; and while it is recruiting Col. B. will be on Gen. Burnside's staff, on a tour of inspection, or something else. The Colonel looks well.

A discharged soldier from Sherman's army was in town on Monday, and listened to the orators of the anti-Union Democracy. He denounced the sentiments promulgated as rank treason, and declared that although he had been for McClellan, prior to his nomination, yet he would as soon vote for Jeff. Davis, or any other traitor, as for McClellan on the Chicago platform, and Pendleton on the ticket with him.

AH! SURELY!—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the barbarous treatment of the Union prisoners at Andersonville—which he admits and justifies—says:

"There will be a frenzied howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs."

Certainly, the "Democrats" will fix the blame of everything upon the Union people and the Administration, and exonerate the rebel fiends who perpetrate the barbarities. Are the rebels not "their Democratic brethren of the South?"

Notwithstanding all the rebels and rebel sympathizers of this county, and many of them from Woodford, Anderson, Henry and Shelby counties were present here on Monday, the anti-Union Democratic ratification meeting was but a poorly attended concerto. For weeks they had out large posters—full sheets bills; on Monday small bills were distributed broadcast, to bring up a crowd; and at last a man with a bill went over the streets, ringing and bawling for the lost tribes of Jeff. Davisites!

Great was the labor, to get up a crowd; and great was the failure. Bob Mallory, Geo. Shanklin, and J. B. Huston, were delivered! The mountain and the mouse!

In the proceedings of the Chicago anti-Union Convention, as telegraphed, is a statement that L. W. Powell was nominated; and that "Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentleman, but he firmly believed that the crisis demanded that the rebels doing who voted for delegation to the rebel Congress at Richmond, and who, to this day, hold that Kentucky is a part of the Southern Confederacy? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket!

What are those rebels doing who encourage desertions from our armies, harbor deserters, and advise forcible resistance to the draft and the collection of taxes? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket! What are those rebels doing who curse the United States banner, flaunt the rebel flag wherever they dare, act as spies for John Morgan and Humphrey Marshall, and volunteer as guides to rebel guerrilla parties in their predatory excursions? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket! What are those rebels doing, who, in the southern part of the State, in the early stages of the rebellion organized committees of vigilance to drive men into banishment for the crime of supporting the Union? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket!

Why are all these rebels working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket? Why but because they knew it to be a rebel ticket? Why but because they know that its election would do more than any thing else could to advance the rebel cause? Let every man who is not at heart a rebel, fly from such revolting companionship as he would fly from the eternal devil!

Now in the name of all the "eternal devils," is the man so far gone in treason, or has he become such a fool as not to see that all these questions, so pertinently and forcibly put, might be answered with ten times the force by replying, "They are working for the McClellan and Pendleton ticket." He perfectly well knows that there is not a rebel in Kentucky who will dare to show his face in open day at the polls who will not vote for the Chicago nominees.

Mr. Eginton, who is the Union Elector for this district, was able and eloquent in his defense of the Administration, and especially of the President himself, from the false charges made by the anti-Union party; he exposed with effect the hypocrisy of the Prentice-Guthrie Conservatives, who last year invoked the assistance of Gen. Burnside to protect the State from the evil of having Chas. A. Wickliffe and his no more men and no more money ticket elected, and who were now joining Wickliffe and his rebel coadjutors in abusing the President and charging him with ordering military interference in the elections, and arbitrary arrests. He showed from General McClellan's record, that he was the first man who had, since the rebellion broke out, on the part of the Union, suspended the writ of habeas corpus; ordered arrests; advised the President to take permanent possession of negroes; and by military edict manumit the slaves in entire States; and declared his conviction that the Constitution gave the President power to do all he advised.

We are here constrained to believe that you have nothing to do with the Journal, and that the little stock play actor fellow, who quotes Shakespeare so glibly on all possible occasions, and who writes such scathing, and at the same time humorous articles about Jesse, is really the author of all the pitiful editorials which your paper now contains. For him and his opinions we feel a very proper contempt. We do not recognize him as a teacher in Israel. "He is a fellow of no mark nor likelihood," but for you, Prentice, though you have fallen into a pit of ink, all your old friends and admirers will always have feelings of sincerest sympathy and regret.

KENTUCKY.

The Cleveland Herald neatly says that "seeing the velocity with which the Chicago Copperhead train is rushing to sure destruction, McClellan the cautious railroad man, keeps his eye on the warning—'Don't stand on the platform.'"

War News and Army Items.

We are indebted to Adj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, for a copy of the annexed despatch:

Washington, Sept. 21, 1864—5 p. m.

To Gov. Bramlette:

Gen. Sheridan reports last night, from Strausburg, eighteen miles south from Winchester:

We have pursued the enemy about thirty miles from the battle field. We have captured about five thousand prisoners. The enemy's loss is reported at seven thousand. Three rebel Generals killed—Rhodes, Goodwin, and Gordon; and five wounded—Ferry, Haines, Fitzhugh Lee, Bradley Johnson, and Hanson. Four thousand stand small arms; five pieces of artillery, and fifteen flags have fallen into our hands.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Later advices state that Sheridan's forces were still pursuing the rebels and sending more prisoners to the rear. Early's army appears to be completely demoralized, and are making its defeat a perfect rout. It is not believed that it will make a stand until it reaches Staunton.

All appears to be quiet in front of the army of the Potomac.

From Sherman we have nothing later.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Despatches to headquarters announce that a fight took place on the 19th at the Powder Mill on Little Black River, in Southeastern Missouri, between a detachment of the 3d Missouri militia, under Lt. Pope, and a portion of Sherman's command. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded.

The rebel loss is unknown.

Rebel prisoners report that Price, with his whole command, is at Pocahontas, Arkansas.

One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and four hundred at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield in Stoddard county.

Hon. Edward Everett heads the Union Electoral ticket in Massachusetts.

How the Rebels are to aid McClellan.

In a long and labored article commanding the hope of his election, the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner thus shows how the rebels can aid McClellan. The italics are the Examiner's:

"We, defending our own rights and homes, are prepared to work in the cause of the opposition." Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that of the dexterous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much desired political capital. Every effort of the present Administration will be put forth, every species of lie invented in order to influence opinion, and every exaggeration of their success and palliation of their defeats be artfully used. We have met with reverses lately which will enable them to give color to their representations and buoy up the hopes of the people. Yet vigor and prudence can turn these tempting fruits to dust and ashes on their lips. In far more gloomy periods the spirit of the country has rebounded under the pressure of disaster with healthy elasticity. So will it be again. Victorians on nearly the whole theatre of the war, we can bear with firmness and repair with energy the disasters we have unfortunately met with on the field. Military success, then, will not retain Lincoln in his seat. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan, by this indirect and yet efficacious means."

Mr. Powell has always been a traitor; and for his treason Mr. Garrett Davis labored to have him expelled from the Senate. But Mr. Davis is now hand in glove with this colleague.

It appears that Mr. Powell was in the secret, though his friend from Delaware was not. The candidates were both to be from non-slaveholding States—the crisis demand ed it. The agreements with the "authorized agents" of Jeff. Davis, in Canada, called for it, and the agreement must be faithfully carried out. The Border Slave States were to be given up, in the event of McClellan's election; and therefore one of their citizens must not be nominated for either office.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

An Inside View of Dixie.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 17.

EWS. GAZETTE: I see that Gen. Grant seeks to impress on the public mind that the only hope of the rebels is in the division of the free States, in the success of the nominee of the rebel Congress at Chicago. I have the most conclusive reasons for knowing that the fact is emphatically as Gen. Grant states it.

Within the last two weeks I have conversed with persons coming through our lines from Southwestern Virginia—with some as far east as Franklin county, on the Eastern side of the Blue Ridge. They are all uniform in one thing, and that is, that the only hope for the rebels is in the defeat of Lincoln and the election of a peace candidate.

One of these men was a Presbyterian clergyman from our vicinity of Marion, Smyth county. Though success, then, will not retain Lincoln in his seat. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan, by this indirect and yet efficacious means."

There is another fact which to a great extent is believed in among the rebels. They believe that the loyal States are sufferings from the war as much as the South, and when they come here, are amazed at the sight of peace and prosperity which greets their vision.

I have reason, too, to know that there is dissatisfaction between the original traitors and those Union men who were drawn into the rebellion. This latter class of men are tired of the war. They say that these original traitors continue to keep out of the army; escape the conscription, and leave the men originally opposed to their mad schemes to fight it out. These men, though caught by the rebellion in the South, were manifestly a Union man and never had any sympathy with the rebels.

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I make these statements as coming from reliable sources—such sources as entitle them to full credence.

These refugees are coming into our lines every day, and are sent down here to reach the interior of Ohio; hence the obtain information.

Yours,

S. N.

[Accompanying the above, we received a private letter from the writer, giving the names of informants, the names of prominent men in the rebel army referred to in his communication, and other facts, which leave no doubt as to the entire reliability of the statement. We regret that we are not at liberty to print the names, but there are reasons why it would not be proper to publish them at present.—EDITOR GAZETTE.]

DIE.

Tuesday, September 20, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his father, in Franklin county, Ky., Mr. WILLIS HODGES, aged 29 years, eldest son of Rev. F. H. Hodges, Obituary hereafter.

Obituary hereafter.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Sept. 16, 1864.

Gold took a considerable rise to-day. We quote as follows:

Buying. Selling.

Gold..... 222@226 227@2...

Silver..... 216@217

Potatoe.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 25@3 75.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and scarce; selling at 29 to 25¢ per pound.

DEIVED FAULT.—Apples selling at @10%o, and peaches at 17@17c.

GRAIN—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 95@2 00

red, and \$2 05@2 10 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 25@1 30 for ear and shelled.

Oats we quote at 75@80¢, barley \$1 25@1 40, and rye \$1 20.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Critcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,
SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Balliett & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal court held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Court, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

MO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANELL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 22nd.

S. BLACK.

L. WHITEL.....V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and is in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-546.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Equity.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

1864, I.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,
SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Balliett & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal court held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Court, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

MO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Old